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Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from July 2000 to July 2001 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2001-2002.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the thirty-seventh session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 25 to 27 July 2001.

* A/56/150.
** The present report was approved by the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, which also serves as the Board of Trustees of the Institute, at its thirty-seventh session (25-27 July 2001).

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from July 2000 to July 2001 and the proposed programme of work and budget for 2001-2002

Summary

The General Assembly issued a standing request in 1984 for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute on a yearly basis. To that end, the Director prepared the present report covering the activities of the Institute from July 2000 to July 2001 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the thirty-seventh session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 25 to 27 July 2001.

Pursuant to the statute of the Institute, the Board of Trustees, on 26 July, reviewed the Director's report and approved its submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

The Director reports on the management and staffing of the Institute, addressing, inter alia, the importance of an increased subvention from the United Nations budget to ensure the independence of the Institute. In the Institute's research programme for 2001 and 2002, its areas of concern remain the following: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament. The Director also reports on the Institute's continued networking initiatives with research institutes worldwide as well as with disarmament-related entities within the United Nations system.

By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for the year 2002.

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I. Introduction

A. Report of the Director of the Institute

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is an autonomous institute within the framework of the United Nations. The Institute was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on issues of disarmament and international security.

2. The present report[1] combines in a consolidated format the report of the UNIDIR Director, Patricia Lewis, on the activities of the Institute for the period from July 2000 to July 2001, submitted in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, and the report of the Board of Trustees on the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2001-2002, submitted in accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (l), of the statute of UNIDIR.[2]

B. Review of the report of the Director by the Board of Trustees

3. The Director made an oral report to the Board at the thirty-sixth session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in New York in January/February 2001. At the session, the Board of Trustees, taking note of the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 30 November 2000, formally approved the Institute's programme and budget for 2001.

4. The Director submitted for consideration and approval a report to the Board of Trustees on 26 July 2001 in Geneva during the thirty-seventh session of the Advisory Board. The Board of Trustees reviewed the report of the Director and commended her and the staff of the Institute for the successful implementation of the programme of activities to date. The Board made several suggestions about the planned activities for 2001-2002, which the Director took into account.

5. The Board also examined the financial arrangements for the Institute, congratulating the Institute's staff, particularly its Director, for effective fund-raising (see also sect. III below).

6. The Board approved the present report for submission to the General Assembly.

II. Management and staffing

7. The work of UNIDIR is carried out with a dedicated but small staff: a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a computer systems manager, a research programmes manager, editors for the journal and for reports or books, and project researchers. Currently the staff is growing, and core staff members are on one-year renewable contracts. A stronger core staff is being developed to reinforce the research programme of the Institute. All attempts are being made to increase the Institute's core and project income, so that staff numbers can be increased and contracts can be improved. In 2000, UNIDIR began a new fellowship programme, thus substantially increasing the number of researchers.

8. Following the improvement in UNIDIR contracts, which are now in line with main United Nations contracts, all UNIDIR posts were re-graded in 2001 and steps are being taken so that from the beginning of 2002, UNIDIR will have a salary structure based on United Nations Professional and General Service grades. This will be a step on the way to more fully integrating the administrative and personnel structures of the Institute with those of the United Nations central Administration. In keeping with these measures all UNIDIR staff are now participating in the Organization's Personal Appraisal System (PAS).

9. UNIDIR holds weekly staff meetings, monthly research meetings and biannual strategic planning meetings. Equality of opportunity, skills training and staff appraisal are high on the management agenda. Recent training courses have included language training, management systems training and computer software training.

III. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

10. A subvention, to be used to cover the costs of the Director and the administration, is necessary for the coming biennium. Such a subvention is important not only economically, but also to ensure the independence of the Institute. It is important to note that, for several years, although the level of the subvention has not been adjusted for inflation, the salaries have been so adjusted upwards. In the period 1996–1997, in fact, the

amount of the subvention was reduced from $220,000 to $213,000.

11. In 2001, UNIDIR began a process of attempting to increase the level of the subvention so as to restore it to a sum closer to its original value. To mark the twentieth anniversary of the Institute, the General Assembly adopted a consensus resolution (see annex VI) in which it referred to reports from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and to the in-depth evaluation of the disarmament programme by the Office of Internal Oversight Services. In paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Assembly recommended "that the Secretary-General seek ways to increase the funding of the Institute, within existing resources". However, despite all attempts made to date, the level of the subvention remains unchanged.

12. In view of the importance of the United Nations subvention, the matter should be taken up with some urgency as part of the effort to ensure the independence of UNIDIR and to facilitate growth in voluntary income. Efforts to ensure that the subvention is increased to an adequate level and adjusted for inflation should be undertaken with increased vigour.

IV. Recent and planned activities

13. The UNIDIR research programme comprises three sections: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament.

A. Global security and disarmament

14. Much of the focus of the work of UNIDIR is on global security and disarmament. This includes research on the implementation of treaties already concluded as well as on issues relevant to current negotiations.

1. The Conference on Disarmament

15. UNIDIR has held a number of seminars over recent years focusing on global security issues and issues of relevance to the Conference on Disarmament. In 2000-2001, the Institute held meetings on: "Breaking the Deadlock in the Conference on Disarmament" (joint meeting with the Mission of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament, speakers included Mutiah Alagappa, Rebecca Johnson, Ambassador Pearson, Penny Burtt, Mohamed Tawfik, Ambassador Sanders and Tariq Rauf); "The Verification of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty" (joint meeting with the Mission of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament, speakers included Annette Schaper, Thomas Shea, Graham Andrew, Alain Munier and Anatoli Diakov); "Next Steps for Nuclear Disarmament and Arms Control: Thinking Outside the Box" (joint meeting with the Monterey Institute of International Studies, speakers included Lawrence Scheinmann, Ambassador Noboru, Ambassador Akram, Tom Markram, Ambassador Westdal, Tariq Rauf, Ambassador Kapralov, Fu Zhigang, Ambassador Grey, William Potter, Paolo Cotta-Ramusino, Lewis Dunn and Harald Mueller); "Missiles: an Unanswered Challenge to Multilateral Arms Control and Disarmament" (Geneva Forum seminar, with speakers Aaron Karp and Dingli Shen); and "Missile Defence, Deterrence and Arms Control: Contradictory Aims or Compatible Goals" (joint meeting with Wilton Park, speakers included Dean Wilkening, Uziel Rubin, Mikhail Kalinin, Xinning Guo, Bruno Tertrais, Paul Schulte, Bernd Kubbig and Christophe Carle).

16. UNIDIR has commissioned a report on fissile material inventories with the aim of providing an up-to-date account of fissile materials, assessing national policies related to the production, disposition and verification of fissile materials, and identifying facilities and locations which might be subject to safeguards under a treaty. The report is to be completed once negotiations have begun.

17. Seminars on a wide range of topics relevant to the work of the Conference on Disarmament are being planned for the coming months. In addition, UNIDIR is hosting a visiting research fellow from the Acronym Institute, Jenni Rissanen, who is studying and writing about developments in the Conference on Disarmament.

2. Nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament

18. In response to new developments and with the support of the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, UNIDIR began a study in late 1999 on tactical nuclear weapons. The project was carried out in collaboration with the

Peace Research Institute, Frankfurt, Germany, and the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, United States of America.

19. As part of the study on tactical nuclear weapons, UNIDIR hosted a workshop in Geneva in March 2000, at which papers analysing such issues as the current situation, numbers and definitions, and regional approaches were presented. The findings from the project were published by the Institute as a report entitled *Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Options for Control*, by William C. Potter, Nikolai Sokov, Harald Müller and Annette Schaper.

20. Ongoing work on tactical nuclear weapons included the publication of a report entitled *Tactical Nuclear Weapons: a perspective from Ukraine*, by A. Shevtsov, A. Yizhak, A. Gavrish and A. Chumakov. A publication on nuclear weapons in the Central European region by Virginia Rosa is forthcoming.

21. Since the autumn of 2000, UNIDIR has been hosting a visiting fellow, Taina Susiluoto, who is researching the possibilities of codification of the 1991 tactical nuclear weapons declarations by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev. A report on this topic is being prepared for publication late in 2001.

22. As part of the continuing work on this topic, UNIDIR is planning to host a seminar to mark the tenth anniversary of the Bush-Gorbachev declarations in September 2001 in New York. The seminar will address the problems that tactical nuclear weapons still pose and elicit suggestions on how to proceed.

3. Missiles and missile defences

23. Over recent years, UNIDIR has been intensifying up its research effort on the topic of missiles and missile defences. In February 2001, the Institute held a joint research meeting with the Wilton Park Conference Centre on "Missile Defence, Deterrence and Arms Control: Contradictory Aims or Compatible Goals" which was attended by 46 governmental and non-governmental expert participants from 17 countries, including officials from international organizations. The meeting was structured into eight sessions, examining the topic from political, technical, national and regional perspectives. Specific attention was paid to the implications for arms control and international security. A wide range of views was presented and a report outlining the breadth of discussion and highlighting the main points and proposals arising from the discussion is to be published during 2001.

24. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/33 A of 20 November 2000, the Secretary-General has appointed a Group of Governmental Experts to prepare a report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session in 2002 on the issue of missiles in all its aspects. UNIDIR has been appointed as consultant to the Group of Governmental Experts and Deputy Director Christophe Carle and the Institute's consultant Waheguru Pal Sidhu assumed that function as from July 2001.

25. Following on the meeting at Wilton Park and the recent Geneva Forum seminar on "Missiles: an Unanswered Challenge to Multilateral Arms Control and Disarmament", with speakers Aaron Karp and Dingli Shen, UNIDIR will be holding further meetings of experts on this topic as a support to its work with the Group of Governmental Experts.

26. The first issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2001 was dedicated to the issue of missile defences and entitled "NMD: Jumping the Gun?". Topics included: current plans (John Pike and Peter Voth); national missile defence (NMD) and arms control (Daryl G. Kimball and Stephen W. Young); defence, deterrence and cultural lag (James M. Skelly); and confidence-building measures (Viacheslav Abrosimov).

4. Biological weapons

27. Professor Malcolm Dando of the University of Bradford remains a senior research fellow at UNIDIR. He is examining the current international efforts to prevent the proliferation and use of biological weapons. In addition, UNIDIR is hosting a visiting research fellow from the Acronym Institute, Jenni Rissanen, who is studying and writing about developments in the negotiations for a protocol to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

28. In April 2001, during the session of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Ad Hoc Group, UNIDIR held a meeting under the umbrella of the Geneva Forum, in cooperation with the Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford, United Kingdom, entitled "An Analysis of the Chairman's Composite Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Protocol Text". Speakers were Marie Chevrier, Malcom

Dando, James Leonard, Graham Pearson and Jenni Rissanen.

29. Further meetings on biological weapons were planned for 2001 in the lead-up to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Review Conference in December 2001.

5. Space technologies

30. The Institute's project on the transfer of dual-use outer-space technologies was completed in late 1998. The research report, entitled *The Transfer of Dual-Use Outer-Space Technologies: Confrontation or Cooperation?*, by Péricles Gasparini Alves, is currently in the revised draft stage.

6. Implementing treaties

31. In 1999, UNIDIR began a research project on the costs of implementing disarmament treaties. The study will produce a cost evaluation of treaty implementation, including the costs incurred by: dismantling weapons; the implementing bodies; verification activities; and the various meetings of States parties. The study is headed by Susan Willett and examines three areas: nuclear weapons and materials, chemical weapons, and anti-personnel landmines (see paras. 59-61 below). The first publications resulting from the project are scheduled to appear at the end of 2001.

32. A second project studies the common problems of the international implementing bodies of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (respectively the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization). The first in a series of seminars in collaboration with the implementing bodies was held in mid-1999 and further meetings have been planned for 2001 and 2002.

33. In cooperation with the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, UNIDIR has begun a research programme to study the role of regional bodies in implementing global treaties. The research, headed by Lawrence Scheinman of the Monterey Institute, will include workshops and produce a report on the modes and mechanisms of treaty implementation activities by regional organizations with a view to assessing the value of devolving regional work to regional bodies. The first workshop is to be held in November 2001.

7. Security and disarmament thinking

34. The UNIDIR handbook of definitions of arms control, disarmament and security terms is currently in press. Entitled *Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*, it is intended as a reference manual for the student and the practitioner. The first edition of the book will appear in English and in English and Arabic. UNIDIR is eager to have it translated into other languages so as to facilitate better understanding about disarmament issues, particularly in countries with little tradition of study in this field.

35. In collaboration with the Verification Training, Research and Information Centre (VERTIC), UNIDIR has begun work on a follow-on handbook, which will deal specifically with verification and confidence-building terms. A workshop to review the progress of the handbook is to be held in October 2001.

36. In the past decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. UNIDIR runs an electronic conference to pool current and innovative thinking on the issue of a new security agenda. The conference can be accessed via the UNIDIR web site and participation is global in scope.

37. Future work on these issues will include in-depth studies on rethinking deterrence, strategic stability and the new global security architecture.

38. Following the Institute's collaboration with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs on a seminar on "Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security" in August 1999, the Institute has been continuing research on this topic. New technological developments and the impacts on disarmament and security are also being researched for further consideration.

B. Regional security and disarmament

39. Regional security has always been a priority in the UNIDIR research programme. In recent years,

UNIDIR has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

40. The third issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2000 was entitled "Peacekeeping: evolution or extinction?". The articles were devoted to the following topics: the privatization of peacekeeping (Damien Lilly); a United Nations standing force (Steven Kinlock Pichat); peacekeeping and verification (Jane Boulden); keeping the peace in Africa (Eric Berman and Katie Sams); civil-military cooperation (Catriona Gourlay); and a special commentary from Ambassador Gambari. This issue was aimed at assisting the continuing debate on the evolution of peacekeeping and the United Nations.

2. Latin America

41. *Illicit trafficking in firearms; prevention and combat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*, by Péricles Gasparini Alves, is currently in the final stages of publication. The report, which contains material from field research and striking images, was released on the UNIDIR web site in July 2001; the hard-copy publication is to appear in the autumn of 2001.

3. Asia

42. The first year of the UNIDIR regional security fellowship programme was dedicated specifically to researchers from South Asia. Four researchers from South Asian countries arrived in Geneva in the autumn of 2000 and left in the spring of 2001. Each researcher came from a different country within the region and each from a different discipline: Shiva Hari Dahal (Nepal, human rights and human security expert), Haris Gazdar (Pakistan, economist), Soosaipallai Keethaponcalan (Sri Lanka, small arms and internal conflicts) and Padmaja S. Murthy (India, regional security specialist). The four fellows worked collectively on a single research paper on the impact of internal conflicts on South Asian regional security. The paper is to be published in autumn 2001.

43. With the five Central Asian States currently negotiating an agreement on a Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free zone, UNIDIR aims, at the appropriate time, to produce a study on the proposed zone, analysing its significance and its means of implementation.

4. The Middle East

44. The first edition of the UNIDIR handbook of definitions of arms control, disarmament and security terms (*Coming to Terms with Security: a Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*) will appear in English and Arabic in an attempt to facilitate arms control aspects of the Middle East peace process. The book is intended for practitioners in the Middle East and as a useful training tool for young scholars and diplomats. The follow-up book on verification and confidence-building measures will also be aimed at the same audience.

45. The second year of the UNIDIR regional fellowship programme is reserved for researchers from the Middle East and the programme will focus on the continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The fellowships will be allocated on a competitive basis, taking due care to obtain national representation. Applications for the visiting research fellowships are being solicited and a decision on appointing four fellows is to be taken in September. The fellows will take up their posts in January 2002 for six months.

C. Human security and disarmament

46. Small arms and light weapons are the cause of death for millions of people in violent conflicts in every part of the world. For many years, UNIDIR has focused on the issue of small arms.

1. Small arms in West Africa

47. A project to support the implementation of the small arms moratorium by stimulating intellectual debates on national security policies and the control of small arms in selected West African States began in late 1998. Entitled "Peace-building and Practical Disarmament in West Africa: the role of civil society"; the project is based upon the premise that for the fight against small arms to be effective and sustainable in a violence-torn region like West Africa, the participation of civil society is a necessary condition. The project manager is Anatole Ayissi. Working with a broad range of local NGOs in Sierra Leone and Liberia, UNIDIR has initiated and is currently assisting a sequence of research, debate and discussion on the notions of security and the role that preventing the spread of small arms could play in national and regional security.

48. A collection of papers from selected authors in Sierra Leone was published in 2000. Contributors to the volume, which is entitled *Bound to Cooperate: Conflict, Peace and People in Sierra Leone* and was edited by Anatole Ayissi and Robin Edward Poulton, represents a wide range of civil society and other actors in Sierra Leone. In addition, a collection of papers from local NGOs in Liberia is currently in the editing process.

49. In both Sierra Leone and Liberia, national debates have been initiated on civil society, small arms and security in West Africa, organized around the ideas expressed in the commissioned papers, which have been widely distributed to civil society organizations, the media, political authorities and other stakeholders in the implementation of the moratorium. These national debates are significant opportunities for civil society organizations to communicate their findings and recommendations to decision makers and, through the media, to the wider public.

50. The next stage of the project will be to develop a long-term strategy for confidence-building in the region, building on the work that UNIDIR has carried out and extending it to neighbouring countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

2. Weapons destruction and stockpile management in South Africa

51. In 1998, the Government of South Africa made a decision to destroy its surplus stockpile of small arms and light weapons. With the financial support of the Government of Norway, South Africa has, since August 2000, destroyed over 260,000 weapons. In addition, the Government has put in place a comprehensive stockpile management programme, thus ensuring that weapons are tracked and surplus weapons are destroyed, thereby reducing the likelihood of weapons being diverted to national and regional illicit markets. UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey plan to conduct a study of South Africa's experiences. The purpose of the project is twofold. First, the aim is to inform other countries, particularly in the southern Africa region, about the destruction and stockpile management programme in the hope that such countries will be inspired to establish similar destruction and stockpile management programmes for themselves, thus contributing significantly to regional security. Secondly, the aim is to provide an in-depth study of the programme so that lessons can be learned, thus encouraging best practices.

3. Weapons for development

52. Increasingly, the international community is turning to weapons collection programmes to absorb the large surpluses of small arms that remain following a conflict. Different types of incentive schemes have been tried in several different regions: buy-back programmes; token rewards; gift vouchers; farming tools; and the more ambitious weapons-for-development programmes. UNIDIR aims to provide a detailed analysis of selected weapons collection programmes in order to assist policy makers, donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international non-governmental organizations, to devise better strategies to collect weapons from civilians and former combatants. Using participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques, UNIDIR will identify the criteria for success for weapons collection, analyse and detail the characteristics of the best incentive schemes to collect the weapons and attempt to identify the best practices in collection methods, collecting locations and storage facilities to be used. The project is designed to be completed within two years and will produce usable material for the duration of the project.

4. Regional and cross-regional perspectives on illicit trafficking in small arms

53. In 1999, UNIDIR began a project to study the flow of illicit small arms throughout the world. The first part of this project focused on the flow of illicit arms through Central Asia as a consequence of the protracted conflicts in Afghanistan. This work was carried out by visiting research fellow Bobi Pirseyedi of Finland and was published in mid-2000. Funding is being sought for the next stage of the project, focusing on the flow of illicit weapons through the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe, with particular attention to the role of organized crime in that region in the practical details of arms smuggling. A further stage of the project will study the flow of small arms through South Asia into North-East Asia. Future stages could include the study of the flow of illicit arms in the Middle East, Europe, Africa and the Americas, thus providing a coherent map and analysis of the main trafficking routes in the world and their impact on, and connection with, violent conflicts.

5. The possession of military weapons by civilians

54. The directing staff of the Institute, Patricia Lewis and Christophe Carle, have been carrying out research on the possibility of controlling the possession of military weapons by civilians. A draft paper was circulated worldwide for comment and was prepared for release at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in July 2001.

6. Militarization of refugee camps

55. During and between conflicts, when hundreds of thousands of refugees are living in squalid and dangerous conditions, the various parties to the conflicts often attempt to exploit the refugees' vulnerabilities. In exchange for food and privileges, young people, often children, are recruited into militias. Arms are traded through the camps and intelligence is sought and provided. All too often, the camps become quasi-training camps and fertile ground for the seeds of continuing conflict. Along with the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University in the United States and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, UNIDIR is participating in a project to study this problem. Jackie Seck is carrying out a study of the flow of small arms through refugee camps in Guinea, near the border with Sierra Leone. The project will attempt to identify the common causes of the militarization of refugee camps and thus assist refugee agencies in the planning and execution of their work. The first draft of a report is currently being reviewed and UNIDIR intends to publish a short paper on the topic in late 2001.

7. Geneva Forum seminars on small arms

56. The Geneva Forum is a collaborative programme started in 1998 between UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies (IIS). Part of the Forum's work is a series of seminars in Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms. Invited international experts speak on a topical subject, followed by questions and open discussion.

57. The Geneva Forum produced a volume of collected talks from the Small Arms Seminar Series containing papers by Eric Berman, Robin Coupland, Mitsuro Donowaki, Daniel Garcia-Peña, Edward J. Laurance, David Meddings, André Mernier, Chris Smith, Ole-Petter Sunde, Graciela Uribe de Lozano and Herbert Wulf.

58. In 2000-2001, the Geneva Forum held seminars on: "Regulating the Activities of Arms Brokers and Shipping Agents: Issues and Proposals" (Brian Wood, Johan Peleman and Brian Johnson-Thomas); "African Initiatives on Small Arms Management" (ISS); "The Status of Conflicts in Africa and the Role of Small Arms" (ISS); "Running Guns: The Global Black Market in Small Arms — An Agenda for Action" (Lore Lumpe and Emanuela-Chiara Gillard); "Setting Course for the 2001 Conference on Small Arms" (one-day conference organized in collaboration with the International Action Network on Small Arms, the Small Arms Survey, the Geneva NGO Committee for Disarmament, the "Biting the Bullet" Project (International Alert, British American Security Information Council, Saferworld), the Geneva Action Network on Small Arms (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Quaker United Nations Office, International Peace Bureau, World Council of Churches and others)); "The Landmine Campaign: A Case Study in Humanitarian Advocacy" (Don Hurbert); "The Second Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects: A Progress Report"; "First Consultation with United Nations Agencies on their Preparations for the United Nations 2001 Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons"; "Humanitarianism under Threat: The Humanitarian Impacts of Small Arms"; "The Third Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects: A Progress Report"; "Second Consultation with United Nations Agencies on their Preparations for the United Nations 2001 Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons"; "Weapons for Development: An Innovative Approach to Micro-disarmament and Peace-building in Cambodia" (Robin Edward Poulton, UNIDIR); "Third Consultation with United Nations Agencies on their Preparations for the United Nations 2001 Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons"; "Advancing the Agenda of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects" (three-day workshop organized in cooperation with the Biting the Bullet Project (British American Security Information Council, International Alert and Saferworld, in collaboration with the University of Bradford, United Kingdom)); "Conversion Survey 2001: Global

Disarmament, Demilitarization and Demobilization" (Bonn International Centre for Conversion, Michael Brzoska).

8. Landmines

59. As part of the Costs of Disarmament project, UNIDIR has begun research on participatory evaluation of the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention. The project uses the techniques of participatory monitoring and evaluation.

60. In order to capture the breadth and depth of the challenges facing mine action, UNIDIR has selected three specific programmes in Cambodia, Mozambique and Nicaragua. Detailed assessments of how mine action is being delivered in each country will be designed to contribute to debates about best practices within the humanitarian mine action community. A series of workshops will be held in each country involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders involved in mine action, including representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Cambodia Mine Action Centre, Norwegian People's Aid, HALO Trust, the International Campaign to Ban Land Mines, the General International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, the United Nations Mine Action Service, the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), local government officials responsible for landmine operations, local community representatives and mine victims.

61. The project will result in the publication of a report together with shorter briefing papers and articles. The report will be widely distributed among the arms control community, including the various diplomatic missions based in Geneva, independent research institutions, selected specialists and organizations specializing in mine action. The research findings will also be disseminated at a high-level symposium at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The report will also be posted on the UNIDIR web page to facilitate greater access by all those interested in humanitarian mine action.

9. Health and security

62. The connections between security and health are increasingly of interest to the disarmament and security debate. UNIDIR is cooperating with the World Health Organization, other United Nations institutions and NGOs on the effects of and issues pertaining to interpersonal violence and the spread of weapons. Following on from the work of the Security Council, UNIDIR is developing a project in conjunction with other research institutions on the links between HIV/AIDS and human and regional security. The Institute has also been collaborating with the University of Liverpool on the long-term effects of the use of chemical weapons on civilians as part of a programme to assist the Kurdish people of Iraq and others who were exposed to a cocktail of agents in the Anfal campaign of 1988.

V. Networking

63. One of the main functions of UNIDIR is to cooperate actively with specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. UNIDIR has a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of other organizations.

A. Electronic networking

64. In cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), UNIDIR has developed DATARIS, an online database of research institutes and projects around the world. The database can be accessed through the UNIDIR web site and institutes can update their information via a password.

65. The UNIDIR web site is undergoing a major overhaul. An increasing proportion of the Institute's collaboration with other researchers is carried out either through its web site or by electronic mail. This new means of communication enables UNIDIR to publish in electronic format and reach some parts of the world that hitherto have been difficult to access. Electronic information swapping also allows UNIDIR to stay abreast of developments in the disarmament and security field and thus assists its research activities. As a result of the increased activity in electronic networking, the overhaul of the UNIDIR web site will enable the Institute to reach out to an increased number of people and thus assist with efforts in education for disarmament.

B. *Disarmament Forum*

66. UNIDIR publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*. Each issue of the *Forum* has a theme related to security and disarmament. There are papers by experts focusing on the theme and shorter articles on other subjects. Summaries of the Institute's current research projects and recent publications are contained within each issue. Other institutes are encouraged to inform UNIDIR of their activities for inclusion. Themes of recent issues of *Disarmament Forum* have included: Education for disarmament; The Middle East; NMD (national missile defence): jumping the gun?; Biological weapons: from the Biological Weapons Convention to biotech peacekeeping: evolution or extinction?; Small arms control: the need for coordination. Forthcoming issues will address the "revolution" in military affairs, the role of non-governmental organizations in disarmament, and security issues in Latin America.

C. Education for disarmament

67. The General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session in 2000 adopted a consensus resolution on undertaking a United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General has established a Group of Governmental Experts to prepare a study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. UNIDIR is attending the expert group meetings as a participating United Nations agency and is actively investigating how it can contribute to the study and its follow-up. The Institute is also determining ways it can act as a clearing house for information on this subject and circulate UNIDIR material among young people in schools, colleges and universities.

D. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

68. UNIDIR holds a broad range of types of research meetings, both in Geneva and in different regions of the world. The meetings are held with the dual purpose of examining issues of security, arms control and disarmament and of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned.

69. On occasion, UNIDIR serves as an electronic forum enabling research institutes, national and international organizations working in the area of disarmament and international security to become more familiar with one another. Electronic conferences can alleviate the financial and time expenditures normally associated with international conferences. Currently UNIDIR is hosting an electronic conference on reformulating the disarmament and security agenda. The conference can be accessed via the UNIDIR web site.

70. In cooperation with the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies, UNIDIR has set up a regular venue for information-sharing and informal discussion among the diplomatic and research communities in Geneva: the Geneva Forum. Invited experts speak on a topical subject, followed by questions and open discussion. In 2000, the Geneva Forum was expanded to increase the degree of networking among the academic, NGO and diplomatic communities in Geneva. In order to achieve this, the Geneva Forum, through the offices of the Graduate Institute hired one full-time network coordinator, a part-time conference organizer and an administrative assistant. The enhanced Geneva Forum brings together the three main sectors in Geneva — disarmament, human rights and humanitarian action — to discuss mutual interests in security and disarmament issues and to further expand the thinking in these communities.

E. Collaboration with other institutions

71. UNIDIR has continued to increase the numbers of collaborating institutes for research projects and meetings. In 2000, the fourth International Security Forum was held at Geneva and at UNIDIR headquarters. As part of its contribution to the Forum, the Government of Switzerland is funding "Clusters of Competence" discussion groups in Switzerland. UNIDIR is an active member of the Arms Control Cluster and participates in regular meetings on specific aspects of conflict and arms control.

72. As part of an attempt to improve the functioning of the United Nations system, there is increased cooperation among the organs of the United Nations. UNIDIR has increased its cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. In 2000, UNIDIR and the Department held a joint meeting

entitled "Disarmament as Humanitarian Action (speakers: Randall Forsberg, Martin Griffiths and Soren Jessen-Petersen) to mark the twentieth anniversary of UNIDIR. In addition, UNIDIR is a participant in the Mechanism for Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA), an initiative of the Department.

73. UNIDIR is also continuing its collaboration with UNDP in West Africa and is working closely with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. UNIDIR will participate in assisting the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean on a database project.

74. UNIDIR has worked with a number of other bodies within the United Nations system. The Institute aims to support work towards peace and international security throughout the Organization and is particularly interested in linking, peace, security, disarmament, human rights and development. UNIDIR is participating in a series of meetings held by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva to increase cooperation between United Nations research bodies and outside research institutes. As a result of these meetings the Institute has recently increased its collaborative work with other United Nations research organizations. Regular meetings now take place between UNIDIR, the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the War-torn Societies Project, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. In June 2001, a second large gathering of United Nations research and training units was held under the joint invitation of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations University. Research collaboration between the organizations has been fostered as a result of this series of meetings.

F. Fellowship and internship programme

75. The UNIDIR visiting fellows programme ensures the participation of researchers on an equitable political and geographical basis. It has been primarily aimed at scholars from developing countries in an attempt to redress the bias that exists in favour of wealthier countries. Past fellowships have lasted from 3 to 12 months and were integrated into ongoing research projects. They represent a significant strengthening of the research base in Geneva, and much of the research carried out by the fellows is published by UNIDIR and disseminated throughout the world.

76. Under the Institute's new fellowship programme, funded by the Ford Foundation, four visiting research fellows from a single region are brought to Geneva for a period of four to six months. The researchers work collectively on a single research paper, focusing on a particularly difficult question of regional security. The research paper then serves as an input in policy debates on the security of their region. The aim of the visiting fellows programme is: to provide training for researchers from developing States; to afford them the opportunity to interact with each other, with researchers from developed States, members of the United Nations Secretariat, delegations and non-governmental institutes; and to increase the quality of the work of UNIDIR, thereby enhancing the quality of the information that it communicates to Governments and institutes.

77. In the first year of the new programme, the fellowships were offered to researchers from South Asia, and in the second year, to workers from the Middle East. They are allocated on a competitive basis, taking due care to obtain full regional representation. The specific details of the research topic are collectively decided upon by UNIDIR and the four fellows. In subsequent years, UNIDIR would hope to attract fellows from North-East Asia, West Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, southern Africa, Central Europe, the Balkans, East Africa and so on.

78. The Institute's increasingly competitive internship programme brings young research interns from all over the world to work at UNDIR for short periods. For the most part graduate students, interns are unpaid (many are on scholarships from their home countries) and are assigned to a research unit as assistants. UNIDIR has streamlined its internship programme and has created the post of internships coordinator so that the needs of students and the Institute may be better matched. Funding for internships is being sought so that more places may be offered to young people without financial resources. As part of this effort, UNIDIR is now actively seeking funds for the post of Junior Professional Officer; one such young person, Jerôme Taunya from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was recently posted to UNIDIR on a short-term basis through a scheme administered by UNITAR.

VI. Publications

79. UNIDIR is planning a large number of publications over the coming 18 months. These include the quarterly journal *Disarmament Forum* and a number of books and research reports.

80. Between July 2000 and June 2001, UNIDIR published the following:

- *Tactical Nuclear Weapons: A Perspective from Ukraine*, by A. Shevtsov, A. Yizhak, A. Gavrish and A. Chumakov, 2001, 95p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.01.0.1.
- *Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Options for Control*, by William C. Potter, Nikolai Sokov, Harald Müller and Annette Schaper, 2000, 87p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.00.0.21.
- *Bound to Cooperate: Conflict, Peace and People in Sierra Leone*, by Anatole Ayissi and Robin-Edward Poulton (eds.), 2000, 213p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.00.0.20.
- *The Small Arms Problem in Central Asia: Features and Implications*, by Bobi Pirseyedi, 2000, 120p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.00.0.6.

Disarmament Forum

No. 1 (2000)	What Next for the Non-Proliferation Treaty
No. 2 (2000)	Small Arms Control: the need for coordination
No. 3 (2000)	Peacekeeping: evolution or extinction?
No. 4 (2000)	Biological Weapons: From the Biological Weapons Convention to Biotech
No. 1 (2001)	NMD [national missile defence]: Jumping the Gun?
No. 2 (2001)	The Middle East
No. 3 (2001)	Education for Disarmament

Notes

[1] For the previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, A/39/553, A/40/725, A/41/676, A/42/607, A/43/686, A/44/421, A/45/392, A/46/334, A/47/345, A/48/270, A/49/329, A/50/416, A/51/364, A/52/272, A/53/187, A/54/201 and A/55/267.

[2] General Assembly resolution 39/148 H, annex.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 1999 and 2000 and estimates for 2001 and 2002

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Items	*1999*	*2000*	*2001 (estimates)*	*2002 (estimates)*
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	741.3	840.8[a]	850.6[b]	902.1[c]
B. Income				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	755.9[d]	762.5[e]	1 051.0[f]	704.6[g]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0
Other inter-organization contributions	2.2	-	58.0	16.0
Interest income	39.6	60.1	40.0	30.0
Miscellaneous income	-	25.4	10.0	10.0
Total income	**1 010.7**	**1 061.0**	**1 372.0**	**973.6**
C. Refund to donors	(8.8)[h]	-	-	-
D. Prior period adjustments	-	1.6	-	-
E. Prior period obligations	-	32.4	-	-
F. Total funds available	1 743.2	1 935.8	2 222.6	1 875.7
G. Expenditure	902.4	1 085.2	1 320.5	1 193.9
H. Other accounts payable	-	-	-	-
I. Fund balance at the end of the year	840.8[a]	850.6[b]	902.1[c]	681.8[i]

[a] Includes $100,000 required as operating cash reserve for 1999.
[b] Includes $130,800 required as operating cash reserve for 2000.
[c] Includes $158,200 required as operating cash reserve for 2001.
[d] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 1999 income from voluntary sources.
[e] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2000 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[f] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2001 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[g] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2002 estimated income from voluntary sources. The estimates for 2002 income are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at the current stage.
[h] Representing part of the Australian contribution for 1999 which was not used for UNIDIR meeting on "The Implication of South Asia's Nuclear Tests for the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Regime".
[i] Includes $140,000 required as operating cash reserve for 2002.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	*1999* *(1)*	*2000* *(2)*	*2001[a] (estimates)* *(3)*	*2002[a] (estimates)* *(4)*	*Increase decrease* *(4-3)*
A. *Direct programme and administrative costs*					
Consultants' fees and travel	90.0	52.2	108.4	23.1	(85.3)
Ad hoc expert groups	12.9	26.1	69.0	50.0	(19.0)
Salaries and related staff costs	383.2	354.8[b]	512.3[c]	448.3[d]	(64.0)
Personal service contracts	323.2	454.7	429.4	431.8	2.4
Official travel of staff	20.9	51.7	70.0	50.0	(20.0)
Language training	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	-
Other specialized training	5.0	-	7.0	7.0	-
Other contractual printing	1.1	1.2	3.0	3.0	-
Advertising and promotion	6.9	-	-	-	-
Rental of conference room	-	0.2	1.0	1.0	-
Rental of conference service equipment	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	-
Rental of office equipment	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
Hospitality	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	-
Maintenance of office automation equipment	2.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	-
Paper for internal reproduction	15.2	8.2	10.0	10.0	-
Library books	1.9	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions and standing orders	-	0.4	2.5	2.5	-
Data-processing supplies	1.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
Bank charges	1.7	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of office equipment	7.6	14.3	19.7	5.0	(14.7)
Fellowship programme (stipend)	-	56.7	-	90.0	90.0
Fellowship programme (travel)	-	12.5	20.0	10.0	(10.0)
Total A	**879.7**	**1 043.7**	**1 267.8**	**1 147.2**	**(120.6)**

Resource requirements	*1999* *(1)*	*2000* *(2)*	*2001[a]* *(estimates)* *(3)*	*2002[a]* *(estimates)* *(4)*	*Increase decrease* *(4-3)*
B. *Programme support costs* (5% of total A, less United Nations subvention)	22.7[c]	41.5	52.7	46.7	(6.0)
Total expenditure (total A + B)	**902.4**	**1 085.2**	**1 320.5**	**1 193.9**	**(126.6)**
C. *Operating cash reserve* (At least 15% of total A, less United Nations subvention)	100.0	130.8	158.2	140.1	(18.1)
Grand total A + B + C	**1 002.4**	**1 216.0**	**1 478.7**	**1 334.0**	**(144.7)**

[a] These figures may be increased upon confirmation of current funding proposals.
[b] Part of the 2000 salaries and related staff costs have been charged in 2001.
[c] Includes part of the 2000 salaries and related staff costs. Based on standard salary costs for 2000 — version 13, applicable to Geneva.
[d] Based on standard salary costs for 2001 — version 13, applicable to Geneva.
[e] Takes into account the reversal of miscalculation in programme support costs in 1998 ($10,800).

Supplementary information

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2002

1. Upon approval of pending fund-raising applications, the provisions made for programme and administrative costs are pegged at the minimum and will be increased as funding comes forward.

Consultants' fees and travel: $23,100

2. This provision will be needed to cover the services of a professional designer for the cover pages of UNIDIR publications and consultancies for the missile study. It reflects a negative growth of $85,300 over the 2001 revised requirements.

Ad hoc expert groups: $50,000

3. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $19,000 over the 2001 budget requirements, will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in the Conference on Missiles to be held in 2001.

Salaries and related staff costs: $448,300

4. These estimated requirements are needed to cover the salaries and related staff costs of UNIDIR regular staff. In 2001, the regular staff consists of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. Total estimated requirements under this heading reflect a negative growth of $64,000 over the 2001 revised requirements because part of the 2000 salaries and related staff costs have been charged against the 2001 accounts.

Personal service contracts: $431,800

5. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the existing in-house research staff. In 2000, these contracts were brought into line with regular United Nations contracts and in 2001 the related posts were graded by the Personnel Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva. These estimates take into account the increases to bring salaries in line with the related gradings. However, the estimated requirements reflect an increase of $2,400 over the 2001 revised requirements only, as no provision has as yet been made for contracts with research institutions for 2002.

Official travel of staff: $50,000

6. The estimated requirements for travel of staff in 2002 reflect a decrease of $20,000 over the 2001 revised estimates; project-related travel will be added if funds are received for this purpose. The Director and members of the staff receive invitations to conferences and seminars which must be declined because of the limited travel budget of UNIDIR. On the other hand, they also receive a number of invitations where the costs are covered by the host institution; such travel will, at times, be combined with UNIDIR missions, thereby reducing costs to the Institute. Travel for fund-raising purposes will, as far as possible, be combined with travel for other purposes.

Categories involving no change in requirements

7. Provisions made for items such as language training, other specialized training, rental of conference room, rental of conference service equipment, hospitality, other contractual printing, maintenance of office automation equipment, paper for internal reproduction, subscriptions and standing orders, and supplies and materials have been kept identical to the 2001 revised requirements and provisions will be increased as projects develop.

Acquisition of office equipment: $5,000

8. The provision will be needed to purchase software and a new printer. It represents a negative growth of $14,700 over the 2001 revised estimates, as new equipment was purchased in 2001 for the fellowship programme.

Fellowship programme (stipend): $90,000

9. This provision is made for the second year of the fellowship programme. It represents a positive growth of $90,000 over the 2001 requirements because the contracts for the fellows of the first year of the programme were obligated in the 2000 accounts.

Fellowship programme (travel): $10,000

10. These resource requirements are needed to pay for the travel costs of the four fellows of the second year of the programme. They reflect a decrease of $10,000 over the 2001 estimates because the fellows of the first programme travelled to Geneva to prepare their paper for publication in 2001.

B. Programme support costs

11. A provision of $46,700 representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $213,000, will be needed for programme support costs in 2002.

C. Operating cash reserve

12. In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of $140,100, representing 15 per cent of the total 2002 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, will be kept as operating cash reserve.

Annex III

Voluntary contributions to UNIDIR for 1999, 2000 and current status for 2001 and 2002

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contributions	*1999*	*2000*	*2001[a]*	*2002[a]*
A. Governmental contributions				
Belgium	-	-	6 664	-
Canada	-	13 745	26 534	-
Egypt	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Finland	29 077	23 750	21 600	-
Ghana	-	-	5 000	5 000
Greece	7 600	7 600	7 600	7 600
France	280 000	300 000	300 000	300 000
India	-	-	15 000[b]	10 000
Ireland	-	-	49 000	-
Israel	5 000	5 747	10 174	10 000
Italy	-	-	8 500	-
Luxembourg	-	4 526	2 000	2 000
Netherlands	11 425	-	10 666	-
Norway	95 000	84 992	75 000	75 000
New Zealand	-	-	4 100	-
Republic of Korea	15 000	-	35 000	-
Sweden	15 800	-	-	-
Switzerland	46 243	40 114	39 637	40 000
United Kingdom	243 000	20 000	170 000	-
Total governmental contributions	**753 145**	**505 474**	**791 475**	**454 600**
B. Public donations				
Ford Foundation	-	247 000	200 000	200 000
F. E. Stiftung (Germany)	-	-	10 000	-
Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) (United States)	-	-	25 000	50 000
Plougshares Foundation	-	-	24 550	-
UBS AG	-	10 000	-	-
University of Michigan (United States)	2 800	-	-	-
Total public donations	**2 800**	**257 000**	**259 550**	**250 000**
Total voluntary contributions	**755 945**	**762 474**	**1 051 025**	**704 600**

[a] These figures will be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.
[b] The contribution from India for 2000 ($5,000) was registered in the 2001 accounts.

Annex IV

Current status of 2001 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	*Total amount of contributions*	*To be used for*	
		Special project	*Other purposes (including administrative costs)*
Belgium (received)	6 664	5 554	1 110
Canada (received)	26 534	22 112	4 422
Egypt (pledged)	5 000		5 000
Finland (pledged)	21 600	18 000	3 600
Ford Foundation (pledged)	200 000	166 667	33 333
France (received)	300 000	50 000	250 000
F. E. Stiftung (pledged)	10 000	8 333	1 667
Ghana (pledged)	5 000	4 167	833
Greece (received)	7 600		7 600
India (received)	15 000		15 000
Ireland (pledged)	49 000	40 833	8 167
Israel (received)	10 174		10 174
Italy (pledged)	8 500	7 083	1 417
Luxembourg (pledged)	2 000		2 000
Netherlands (pledged)	10 666	8 888	1 778
New Zealand (pledged)	4 100	3 417	683
Norway (pledged)	75 000	62 500	12 500
Plougshares Foundation (pledged)	24 550	20 458	4 092
Republic of Korea	35 000		35 000
Switzerland (received)	39 637	33 031	6 606
United Kingdom (received)	170 000	141 667	28 333
IGCC (United States) (received)	25 000	20 833	4 167
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (pledged)	8 000	6 667	1 333
United Nations Fund/United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNF/UNFIP) (pledged)	50 000	41 668	8 332
Total	**1 109 025**	**661 878**	**447 147**
	100%	59.68%	40.32%

Annex V

Voluntary contributions to UNIDIR, 1990-2001

1990		*1991*		*1992*	
USSR[a]	775 712	USSR[b]	292 315	France	298 886
France	244 014	France	260 000	Switzerland	89 012
Switzerland	57 999	Switzerland	63 043	Norway	58 000
Norway	54 975	Ford Foundation	50 000	China[b]	55 500
Ford Foundation	50 000	Norway	49 917	Ford Foundation	50 000
Sweden	40 000	Volkswagen Foundation	33 333	Sweden	25 000
Bulgaria[b]	32 178	Sweden	25 000	Canada	20 719
German Democratic Republic[b]	26 595	Finland	19 917	Finland	14 135
Canadian International Institute for Peace and Security (CIIPS)	21 828	Austria	19 084	Australia	14 435
Finland	18 528	Spain	15 000	Spain	14 039
Australia	15 897	Germany	12 500	Germany	11 000
China	10 000	China	10 000	Nigeria	10 193
New Zealand	10 000	India	10 000	India	10 000
Spain	10 000	Nigeria	10 000	Republic of Korea	7 000
Greece	5 000	Canada	8 748	CIIPS	5 367
Republic of Korea	5 000	Australia	7 395	Greece	5 000
Cyprus	400	Netherlands	5 974	Indonesia	5 000
Total	**1 378 126**	Indonesia	5 000	Argentina	3 861
Total of convertible currency contributions	**583 641**	Republic of Korea	5 000	New Zealand	3 732
		New Zealand	4 441	Brazil	2 000
		Sri Lanka	3 000	Myanmar	1 500
		Total	**909 667**	Cyprus	1 000
		Total in convertible currency	**617 352**	Malta	1 000
				Bangladesh	503
				Total	**706 882**
				Total in convertible currency	**651 382**

[a] Of which $735,712 is in non-convertible currency.
[b] Non-convertible currency contribution.

1993		*1994*		*1995*	
France	275 600	France	275 600	France	279 734
Norway	149 959	Norway	156 652	Ford Foundation	165 000
Ford Foundation	74 000	Switzerland	79 382	Norway	157 983
Switzerland	66 225	Spain	31 134	McArthur Foundation	82 920
Volkswagen Stiftung	43 210	Netherlands	27 704	Switzerland	68 363
United States Institute for Peace (USIP)	30 000	Austria	23 718	Winston Foundation	40 000
		Germany	23 078	Finland	39 843
Spain	19 393	Australia	22 775	Netherlands	39 134
Australia	14 021	Sweden	18 254	USIP	35 000
Finland	11 342	Finland	14 050	United Kingdom	31 250
China	10 000	Republic of Korea	11 000	United States	30 000
Germany	10 000	New Zealand	8 570	Ploughshares Fund	20 000
Greece	7 000	Greece	7 000	Germany	18 997
Indonesia	5 121	Luxembourg	3 132	Spain	15 953
New Zealand	4 072	Sri Lanka	3 000	Republic of Korea	15 000
Republic of Korea	3 000	Brazil	2 000	Sweden	7 994
Sri Lanka	3 000	Myanmar	1 500	Australia	7 685
Luxembourg	2 786	**Total**	**708 549**	Greece	7 000
Myanmar	1 500			South Africa	5 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 000			Luxembourg	3 553
CIIPS	782			Chile	1 000
Jamaica	500			**Total**	**1 071 409**
Total	**729 511**				

1996		*1997*		*1998*	
France	279 734	France	140 000	France	420 000
Norway	256 299	Norway	100 000	United Kingdom	366 840
Switzerland	154 535	Switzerland	45 946	United States	151 000
Netherlands	130 531	Argentina	44 280	Norway	100 000
Republic of Korea	40 000	Brazil	40 000	Switzerland	47 886
McArthur Foundation	23 000	Netherlands	32 427	Brazil	45 000
Finland	22 844	Finland	30 188	Australia	40 000
Greece	7 600	Republic of Korea	15 000	Finland	27 778
New Zealand	4 877	UNDP	15 000	Denmark	11 760
Spain	8 052	European Council[a]	10 000	European Commission[a]	11 171
United Kingdom	7 636	Greece	7 600	Netherlands	10 000
Australia	7 395	NATO[a]	3 848	Greece	7 600
Germany	5 000	Chile	3 660	Italy	5 000
Sweden	5 000	Luxembourg	2 701	Israel	4 930
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)[a]	4 063	Mexico	2 059	New Zealand	4 000
Luxembourg	3 177	**Total**	**492 709**	Dortmund University (Germany)	2 972
Total	**959 743**			Luxembourg	2 671
				Cyprus	1 000
				Total	**1 259 608**

[a] Registered in accounts as "Received under inter-organization arrangements".

1999		*2000*		*2001*	
France	280 000	France	300 000	France	300 000
United Kingdom	243 000	Ford Foundation	247 000	Ford Foundation	200 000
Norway	95 000	Norway	84 992	United Kingdom	170 000
Switzerland	46 243	Switzerland	40 114	Norway	75 000
Finland	29 077	Finland	23 750	UNF/UNFIP[a]	50 000
Sweden	15 800	United Kingdom	20 000	Ireland	49 000
Republic of Korea	15 000	Canada	13 745	Switzerland	39 637
Netherlands	11 425	UBS AG	10 000	Republic of Korea	35 000
Greece	7 600	Greece	7 600	Canada	26 534
Israel	5 000	Israel	5 747	IGCC (United States)	25 000
Egypt	5 000	Egypt	5 000	Ploughshares Foundation	24 550
University of Michigan	2 800	India[b]	5 000	Finland	21 600
UNDP Mali[a]	2 200	Luxembourg	4 526	India[b]	10 000
Total	**758 145**	**Total**	**767 474**	Netherlands	10 666
				Israel	10 174
				F. E. Stiftung	10 000
				Italy	8 500
				United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs[a]	8 000
				Greece	7 600
				Belgium	6 664
				Egypt	5 000
				Ghana	5 000
				New Zealand	4 100
				Luxembourg	2 000
				Total	**1 104 025**

[a] Registered in accounts as "Received under inter-organization arrangements".
[b] The contribution from India for 2000 ($5,000) was registered under the 2001 official accounts.

Annex VI

General Assembly resolution 55/35 A of 20 November 2000[a]

Twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[b]

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitation to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990 on the tenth anniversary of the Institute,

Considering the continuing need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on security issues and prospects for disarmament, taking note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth evaluation of the disarmament programme,[c] in which the Office indicated the erosion of the value of the United Nations subvention to the Institute in real terms and recommended the development of proposals for alleviating difficulties regarding the current financial and organizational arrangements adopted in implementation of the statute of the Institute and that those proposals should be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-fifth session, and having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute and report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the Institute,[d] in which hope was expressed that the United Nations subvention to the Institute would be restored to its pre-1996 level and adjusted for inflation,

1. *Welcomes* the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

2. *Recognizes* the importance and high quality of the work of the Institute;

3. *Reiterates its conviction* that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and security and to undertake specialized research requiring a high degree of expertise;

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[a] Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting of the fifty-fifth session, on the report of the First Committee on agenda item 75, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session".

[b] A/34/589.

[c] See E/AC.51/1999/2.

[d] See A/55/267.

4. *Requests* all Member States to consider making financial contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its viability and the quality of its work over the long term;

5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General seek ways to increase the funding of the Institute, within existing resources.